

Swinhoe's Thrush (*Turdus hortulorum* Selater) breeds in Eastern Siberia, but, so far as I can ascertain, its eggs have not hitherto been figured. Its nest is constructed of grass-bents, plant-stems, and rootlets, lined with similar but finer materials, and is placed on a tree. The eggs figured (Pl. III. figs. 7, 8, 9) are from a clutch of five, obtained near Amur Bay, Eastern Siberia, by Messrs. Dörries.

The Pale Thrush (*Turdus pallidus* Gmel.) likewise breeds in Eastern Siberia, and possibly also in Japan; it occurs in Mongolia, Manchuria, and Corea on passage, and winters in China. Its nest is placed on the branch of a tree, and is constructed of roots of *Vaccinium*, dry herbs, grass, moss, and pine-needles; it is lined with fine grass-bents, and four or five eggs are deposited in June. Those figured (Pl. III. figs. 10, 11, 12) are from a clutch of five obtained near Amur Bay by Messrs. Dörries on the 3rd of June. The eggs of this Thrush have been described by Taczanowski, but do not appear to have been figured.

The eggs of *Turdus naumanni* which I have figured are from the collection of Mr. Hugh L. Popham; for the loan of all the rest I have to thank Dr. Bianchi, of the Museum of St. Petersburg.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 6.	Eggs of <i>Turdus naumanni</i> ,	p. 88.
,, 4, 5.	,, „	<i>auritus</i> , p. 88.
,, 7, 8, 9.	,, „	<i>hortulorum</i> , p. 89.
,, 10, 11, 12.	,, „	<i>pallidus</i> , p. 89.

VII.—Notes on the Synonymy of some Palæarctic Birds.

By H. E. DRESSER, F.Z.S.

WHEN I was recently at Sarajevo, in Bosnia, Mr. Othmar Reiser called my attention to a work on the Balkans, by the late Johan von Frivaldsky, entitled 'Balkányi Természettudományi Utazásról, Budan, 1838,' in which the following description is given of the Collared Turtle-Dove (p. 30,

Tafel viii.), under the name "*Columba decaocta*," viz.:— "*C. supra pallide fusca, subtus ex roseo cinerascens, remigibus fusco-nigricantibus pallide marginatis, tectricibus marginalibus albo-cærulescentibus, rectricibus obscure cinerascens, subtus basi nigris versus apicem albis; lunula cervicali nigra, supra albo, infra fusco marginata; tectricibus caudæ superioribus pallide fuscis, inferioribus cæruleo-cinerascens.*" The plate accompanying this description gives an excellent representation of the bird.

In the 'Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum' (xvi. p. 430), Count Salvadori terms this Dove *Turtur douraca*, from Hodgson in Gray's 'Zool. Misc.' p. 85 (1844); but the specific name mentioned above antedates that of Hodgson by six years, and this species should therefore stand as *Turtur decaocta* (Frisvaldsky).

When I was in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the spring of 1902, I saw this Dove in the Turkish quarter at Mostar, as well as at Sarajevo.

As pointed out by Professor Newton (Diet. of B. p. 509, foot-note), the generic title *Galerita* cannot be used for the Crested Larks, having been preoccupied in Entomology; and it will therefore be necessary either to relegate these Larks to the genus *Alauda* or to select a new generic name. Consequently, in my 'Manual of Palearctic Birds,' which is now in the press, I have proposed to use the generic name *Corydus* (*κορυδός* of Aristotle) for this group. It has, however, been pointed out to me (too late, unfortunately, to correct my error, as that part of the 'Manual' has been printed off) that Dr. von Madarász has already made a new genus for the Crested Larks, viz. *Ptilocorys*, type *Alauda cristata* Linn. ('Magyarország Madarai a hazai Madárvilág megismerésének vezérfonala,' ii<sup>dik</sup> Füzet, p. 48, 1899). This work, being in Hungarian, I had not consulted, and therefore was unaware that such a generic name had been published.

Mr. Whitaker (Ibis, 1898, p. 625) and Mr. Reiser ('Aquila,' v. p. 293, 1898) have pointed out that the Black-

eared Wheatear (*Ænanthe albicollis* Vieill. 1818, not *Saxicola aurita* Temm. 1820, as cited by the former writer) may be separated into two forms, an eastern and a western representative, and Mr. Whitaker has proposed the name *Saxicola catarinæ* for the latter or western form. It is quite true that eastern examples may be distinguished from those of the western portion of this Wheatear's range, and the differences as given by him are correct, as I have ascertained by the examination of a large series in the National Museum at Buda-Pest; but as both forms have already received names, Mr. Whitaker's name is merely a synonym.

Vieillot's *Ænanthe albicollis* inhabits, he states, the southern provinces of France, Italy, and Spain, and is clearly the western form, whereas Hemprich & Ehrenberg describe the eastern form under the name *Saxicola amphileuca* (Symb. Phys., Aves, fol. bb, footnote 4, 1829) from the Lebanon. The eastern form will therefore stand as *Saxicola amphileuca* Hempr. & Ehrenb., and the western as *Saxicola albicollis* (Vieill.).

I may here also remark that the Pied Wheatear may be separated into two forms or races by those ornithologists who elect to recognise subspecies, as the western form is, as a rule, somewhat smaller, has the black band on the back narrower, and the outer tail-feathers, as a rule, quite white. If, however, Mr. Whitaker is correct in his statement (Bull. B. O. Club, xiii. p. 15) that in the eastern form the sexes are alike, whereas in the western form they differ in plumage, the two must be recognised as good species, and in such case the eastern will stand as *Saxicola lugens* Licht. and the western as *Saxicola halophila* Tristram.

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VIII.—*Remarks on Pitta longipennis Reichenow and Pitta reichenowi Madarász.* By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, LL.D.

(Plate IV.)

DR. VON MADARÁSZ has very kindly sent over to England for my examination the type of the *Pitta* described by him